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综合评述

河北省康保县景观变化研究

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摘要

利用1999年TM5和2003年的SPOT5遥感影像辅助GIS技术对河北省康保县土地利用景观变化进行系统研究，并用Logistic逐步回归对驱动因素进行分析;利用Kappa指数对分类结果进行精度评价-结果表明，1999和2003年分类结果的Kappa指数分别为86.72%和89.76%.康保县的旱地大面积减少，但仍为景观基质.菜地、人工草地、有林地面积和未成林造林地明显增加，主要由旱地、天然草地和改良草地转化而来 菜地、人工草地的变化速率增加最快，研究区的景观格局破碎化程度加剧.其景观变化主要是退耕政策实施的结果，坡向因素为主要退耕驱动因素，而直接的驱动因素是由坡向决定的水热条件和肥力因素.

关键词 景观变化,遥感影像,退耕,Logistic回归

分类号

Landscape change in Kangbao County of Hebei Province

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Abstract

Based on RS image TM5 of 1999 and SPOT5 of 2003,this paper studied the landscape change from 1999 to 2003 of Kangbao County,Hebei Province. Logistic regression was adopted to analyze the driving factors,and Kappa index was used to evaluate the accuracy of the landscape classification result,which was 86.72% for 1999,and 89.76% for 2003.The area of cropland in Kangbao County reduced largely,while that of vegetable field,forestland and artificial grassland increased sharply,among which,vegetable field and artificial grassland had the greatest increasing rate.The landscape fragmentation aggravated in the region.The landscape change was mainly caused by the policy of reducing cultivated land,with the main driving factor slope,and the direct driving factor water-heat condition and soil fertility determined by slope aspect.

Key words Landscape change RS images Reducing cultivated land Logistic regression

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